

September 4, 2001

Mr. Duncan Fox Deputy General Counsel Texas Department of Public Safety P.O. Box 4087 Austin, Texas 78773-0001

OR2001-3914

Dear Mr. Fox:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 151437.

The Texas Department of Public Safety (the "department") received a request for twelve types of information relating to a traffic accident. You inform this office that with the exception of documents that you believe constitute medical records, the department is releasing all information relating to the accident. You claim that the responsive medical records are excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you raise and have reviewed the information you submitted.

You concede that the department did not fully comply with section 552.301 of the Government Code in requesting this decision. Section 552.301 prescribes the procedures that a governmental body must follow in asking this office to decide whether requested information may be withheld from public disclosure. Section 552.301(b) provides that "[t]he governmental body must ask for the attorney general's decision and state the exceptions that apply . . . not later than the 10th business day after the date of receiving the written request [for information]." Section 552.302 of the Government Code provides that "[i]f a governmental body does not request an attorney general decision as provided by Section 552.301 . . . the information requested in writing is presumed to be subject to required public disclosure and must be released unless there is a compelling reason to withhold the information."

You inform this office that the department received the request for the information at issue on June 4, 2001. You requested our decision by letter dated June 29, 2001. The department thus failed to comply with section 552.301(b). Therefore, the submitted information is presumed to be public and must be released under section 552.302, unless there is

a compelling reason to withhold it from public disclosure. See also Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins., 797 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. App.--Austin 1990, no writ). The presumption that information is public under section 552.302 can generally be overcome by demonstrating that the information is confidential by law or that third party interests are at stake. See Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3 (1994), 325 at 2 (1982).

You assert that the submitted information is confidential under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"). The MPA is codified at subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. See Occ. Code § 151.001. Section 159.002 of the Occupations Code provides in part:

- (b) A record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that is created or maintained by a physician is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.
- (c) A person who receives information from a confidential communication or record as described by this chapter . . . may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was first obtained.

Id. § 159.002(b), (c). The MPA also includes provisions that govern the disclosure of information that it encompasses. See id. §§ 159.003, .004, .005, .006. This office has determined that in governing access to a specific subset of information, the MPA prevails over the more general provisions of chapter 552 of the Government Code.² We also have concluded that when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all the documents in the file relating to diagnosis and treatment constitute physician-patient communications or records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician. See Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990). We agree that the MPA governs the disclosure of the information at issue. The department must not release this information unless the MPA permits the department to do so.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

¹Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This exception encompasses information that is made confidential by other statutes.

²See Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). The Seventy-sixth Legislature repealed the predecessor statute, article 4495b of Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, in enacting the Occupations Code. See Act of May 13, 1999, 76th Leg., R.S., ch. 388, §§ 6, 7, 1999 Tex. Gen. Laws 1431, 2439-40. The legislation was a non-substantive codification.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the General Services Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

James W. Morris, III

Assistant Attorney General

Open Records Division

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JWM/sdk

Ref: ID# 151437

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. Ronald Wood Field Investigator

ESIS

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(w/o enclosures)